

RECORDS OF THE STREPSIPTERA OF SRI LANKA IN THE
COLLECTION OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WITH
DESCRIPTIONS OF SEVEN NEW SPECIES (Notulae
Strepsipterologicae-VI)

Kifune, Teiji

Hirashima, Yoshihiro

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**RECORDS OF THE STREPSIPTERA OF SRI LANKA IN THE
COLLECTION OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF SEVEN NEW SPECIES
(Notulae Strepsipterologicae-VI) ***

TEIJI KIFUNE

Department of Parasitology, School of Medicine
Fukuoka University, Fukuoka 814, Japan

and

YOSHIHIRO HIRASHIMA

Entomologica1 Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture
Kyushu University, Fukuoka 812, Japan

Abstract

Based on the material kept at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., seven new species of Strepsiptera, *Mengenilla orientalis*, *Stichotrema ceylonense*, *S. ambiguum*, *S. krombeini*, *S. simile*, *S. minor* and *Tridactylophagus ceylonensis*, are described from Sri Lanka. A species of *Paraxenos* is also recorded. All of these genera, i. e., *Mengenilla*, *Stichotrema*, *Paraxenos* and *Tridactylophagus*, are recorded from Sri Lanka for the first time.

By the courtesy of Dr. Karl V. Krombein of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., we were able to examine several interesting male specimens of Strepsiptera from Sri Lanka. These belong to one of insect collections made by him and his collaborators under the auspices of the Biosystematic Studies of the Insects of Ceylon project of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. His material of Strepsiptera is not rich in number of specimens, as they are not common insects in any part of the world, but includes as many as 8 species, 7 of which are new to science. Descriptions of these new species are given in this paper. All of the genera here recorded from Sri Lanka are new to the fauna of this country. Thus, an unexpectedly rich fauna of Strepsiptera is detected from Sri Lanka. A list of them from this country is presented on the next page.

* Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka (Ser. 3, No. 81).

List of Strepsiptera of Sri Lanka

Mengenillidae

1. *Mengenilla orientalis*, new species (♂)

Myrmecolacidae

2. *Myrmecolax nietneri* Westwood, 1858 (♂) (Westwood, 1861)
3. *Stichotrema ceylonense*, new species (♂)
4. *S. ambiguum*, new species (♂)
5. *S. krombeini*, new species (♂)
6. *S. simile*, new species (♂)
7. *S. minor*, new species (♂)

Stylopidae

8. *Paraxenos* sp. (♂-puparium on *Tachytes*)

Halictophagidae

Tridactylophaginae

9. *Tridactylophagus ceylonensis*, new species (♂)

Halictophaginae

10. *Halictophagus peradeniya* (Pierce, 1911) (♂, ♀)
11. *H. sodeni* Hofeneder, 1949 (♂, ♀)
12. *H. spectrus* Yang, 1964 (♂, ♀) (Kinzelbach, 1971)

MENGENILLIDAE

Mengenilla orientalis, new species

Male (Fig. 1)

Size. Total length of body 2.6 mm; length of head and thorax together 2.1 mm; head breadth 0.72 mm; metathoracic breadth 0.68 mm; length of aedeagus 0.25 mm.

Structure. Typical form of the genus. Head more or less trapezoidal, basements of antennae anteriorly protruded; eyes oval, each eye composed of about 50 facets and about 30 of them visible from above; antennae 6-segmented, 1st and 2nd segments disc-like, each of 3rd to 5th segments with long flabellum; flabella of 4th and 5th segments slightly surpassing flabellum of 3rd and 6th segments; sensorial pit situated underside of the base of 4th segments; posterior margin of head slightly concave.

Anterior margin of prothorax slightly evolved; posterior half of prothorax narrower than anterior half; posterior margin of mesothorax conspicuously concave; prescutum semicircularly protruded, posteriorly fused with scuti; scutellum about twice as long as broad, of isosceles triangle in form, posterior margin concave; postlumbium with anterior margin curved and posterior margin almost transversely straight; postscutellum as long as prescutum and scutellum together, twice as long as broad at base; legs slender, tarsi 5-seg-

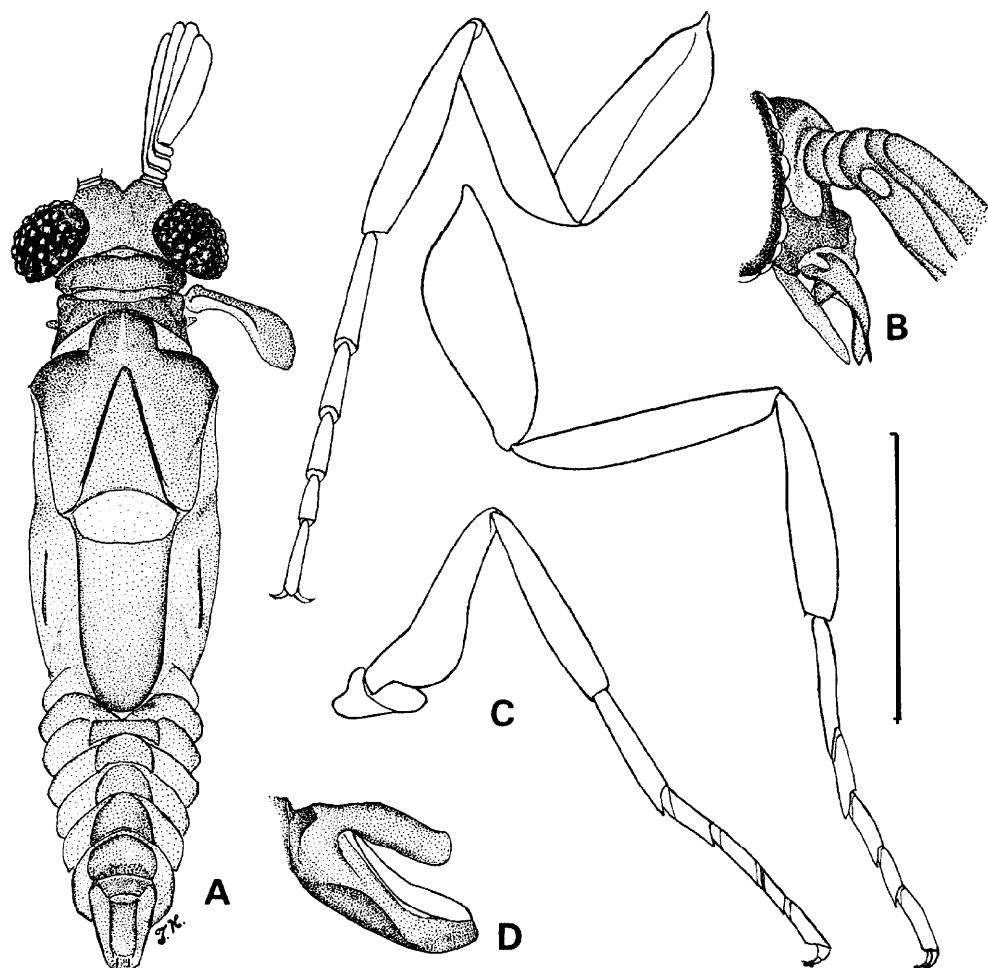


Fig. 1. *Mengenilla orientalis*, new species. A: Body, dorsal view. B: Right lateroposterior view of head, showing the basal segments of antenna, mandibles, and maxilla. C: Right fore- and left mid- and hind legs, ventral view. D: Left lateral view of terminal segments of abdomen. Scale : 1 mm for A, 0.5 mm for B, C, and D.

mented, each with 2 claws.

Abdominal segment tapering toward caudal end; 4th tergite quadrilateral; 5th to 8th tergites semi-elliptical with round anterior and concave posterior margins ; 9th segment long, trapezoidal ; 10th segment (proctiger) long, quadrilateral, about $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as aedeagus.

Hind wing with typical venation of the genus.

Female and triungulin. Unknown.

Host. Unknown.

TYPE MATERIAL : Holotype male, Olatithoduvai, 10 miles NW of Mannar,

Man. Dist., 0 – 50 ft., at black light, 4– 5. Nov. 1976, G. F. Hevel, R. E. Dietz IV, S. Karunaratne, & D. W. Balasooriya leg., preserved in alcohol.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: The holotype is preserved in the Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

REMARKS : The present new species resembles *M. kaszabi* Kinzelbach, 1970, from Mongolia, and *M. parvula* Silvestri, 1941, from Sicily, but differs from the former by the smaller size of body, narrower prescutum, and longer postscutellum, and from the latter by the uniformly tapering aedeagus.

Since Hofeneder (1910) described the first species of this genus, *M. chobautii*, 16 species and 1 presumable variety have been described from the world. However, 9 of them were already synonymized by Kinzelbach (1970). His treatment seems to be reasonable. He (1979) gave a key to the world species. We propose a different key including the present new species as follows :

KEY TO THE WORLD SPECIES (MALES) OF *Mengenilla*

1. Body length more than 3.0 mm 2
- Body length less than 3.0 mm 4
2. Hind wing with fragmental vein of radius (Rf) near radius; length of body 3.2 – 5.1 mm. Mongolia **M. kaszabi** Kinzelbach, 1970
- Hind wing with fragmental vein of radius (Rf) midway between radius and media 3
3. Second segment of hind tarsus subequal to 3rd segment in length; length of body 3.6 mm. Kazakhstan **M. marikovskii** Medvedev, 1970
- Second segment of hind tarsus longer than 3rd segment; length of body 3.0– 5.9 mm. Algeria, Morocco, Italy (including Sardinia and Sicily), Spain, Portugal **M. chobauti** Hofeneder, 1910
- (= *Tetrozocera sanchii* Pierce, 1918)
- (= *Mengenillopsis theryi* Hofeneder, 1926)
- (= *M. mauretanica* Hofeneder, 1928)
- (= *Mengenilla quaesita* Silvestri, 1933)
- (= *M. spinulosa* Silvestri, 1940)
- (= *M. nigrigula* Silvestri, 1941)
- (= *M. subnigrescens* Silvestri, 1941)
- (= *M. Zaevigata* Silvestri, 1941)
- (= *M. nigrigula* var. ? *quadriarticulata* Luna de Carvalho, 1953)
4. Eye composed of 25 –27 facets ; length of body 2.8 mm. Australia **M. gracilipes** (Lea, 1910)
- Eye composed of 35 or more facets 5
- 5. Eye composed of 60 facets; maxillary palp subequal to maxilla in length; length of body 2.6 mm. China (Shansi)..... **M. sinensis** Miyamoto, 1960
- Eye composed of 50 or less facets; maxillary palp longer than maxilla 6
6. Eye composed of 50 facets ; basal half of aedeagus slightly thickened; length of body 2.6 mm. Sri Lanka **M. orientalis**, new species
- Eye composed of 38 or less facets; basal half of aedeagus remarkably thickened 7

7. Maxilla without lappet; mandible with broad blade and sclerotized apex; length of body 2.6 mm. Italy (Sicily) **M. parvula** Silvestri. 1941
- Maxilla with conspicuous lappet; mandible with narrow, sclerotized blade, widely covered with microtrichia and sensilla; length of body 2.8 mm. Saudi Arabia **M. arabica** Kinzelbach, 1979

MYRMECOLACIDAE

Stichotrema ceylonense, new species**Male** (Fig. 2)

Size. Total length of body 1.9–2.0 mm; length of head and thorax together 1.4 mm; head breadth 0.70 mm; metathoracic breadth 0.58 mm; radial length of hind wing 1.7 mm.

Structure. Head dumbbell-formed, basements of antennae triangularly protruded seen from above; eyes hemispherical, each eye composed of about 30 facets and 20 of them visible from above; antenna 7-segmented, 1st segment cylindrical, as long as broad; 2nd and 4th segments short, each one half as long as broad, equal to each other in size, 3rd segment with long flabellum

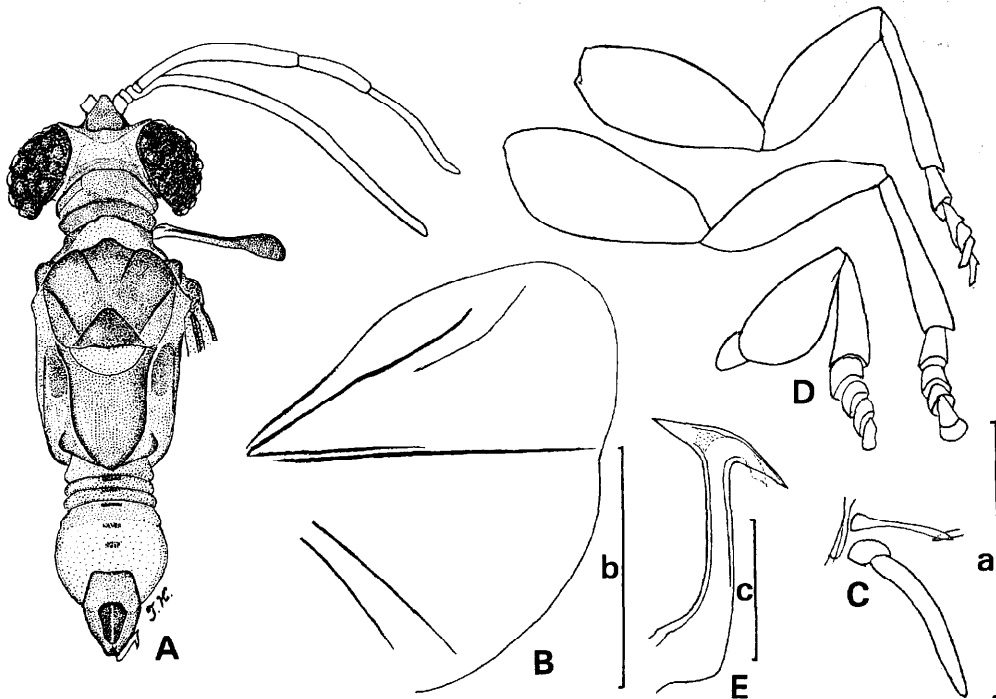


Fig. 2. *Stichotrema ceylonense*, new species. A: Body, dorsal view. B: Right hind wing. C: Right mandible and maxilla, ventral view. D: Left legs, ventral view. E: Aedeagus, left lateral view. Scale : a: 1 mm for A, 0.5 mm for C and D. b: 1 mm for B. c: 0.1 mm for E.

almost reaching the terminal end of antenna, 5th segment a little shorter than 6th and 7th segments together, 6th segment slightly longer than one half of 7th.

Prothorax broader than distance between inner margins of eyes, anterior margin roundly curved; mesothorax slightly narrower than prothorax, arcuate; metathorax remarkably narrower than head, prescutum medianly protruded; scuti trapezoidal, posteriorly fused with prescutum; scutellum triangular; postlumbium crescent, anterior margin transversely straight; postscutellum twice as long as broad at its midpoint, middle third of lateral margins parallel, posteriorly tapered.

Hind wing with one detached vein near radius; detached vein one half as long as radius; proximal media one half as long as distal media, proximal media terminating near the midpoint of distal media.

Abdomen cylindrical, 4th to 8th tergites slightly sclerotized; 9th abdominal segment pentagonal; 10th segment tongue-formed.

Female and triungulin. Unknown.

HOST. Unknown.

TYPE MATERIALS: Holotype male and 1 paratopotype male, Diyaluma Falls, Koslanda, Bad. Dist., 3,000 ft., 10. Mar. 1973, Baumann & Cross leg., preserved in alcohol.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: The holotype is preserved in the Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. The paratopotype is deposited in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Japan.

REMARKS: This is the largest among the congeneric species discussed in this paper. It is also interesting to note that the flabellum of this species is very long, reaching the end of antenna. So far as we know, this group of species of *Stichotrema* is restricted to the Oriental Region only.

***Stichotrema ambiguum*, new species**

Male (Fig. 3)

Size. Total length of body 1.7 mm; length of head and thorax together 1.2 mm; head breadth 0.63 mm; metathoracic breadth 0.54 mm.

Structure. Head arcuate, posterior margin deeply concave anteriorly; base-ments of antennae triangularly protruded seen from above; eyes hemispherical, each eye composed of about 25 facets, 15 of them visible from above; antenna 7-segmented, relative lengths of each segment similar to the preceding species in proportion.

Prothorax slightly broader than mesothorax; metathorax slightly narrower than head; prescutum trapezoidal, as broad as scuti; scuti posteriorly fused with prescutum; scutellum semi-elliptical, as long as broad; postlumbium with

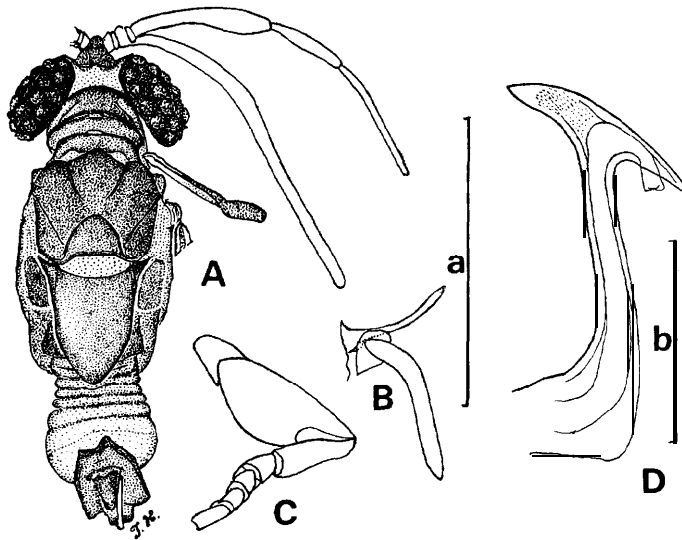


Fig. 3. *Stichotrema ambiguum*, new species. A: Body, dorsal view. B: Right mandible and maxilla, ventral view. C: Left hind leg, ventral view. D: Aedeagus, left lateral view. Scale: a: 1 mm for A, 0.5 mm for B and C. b: 0.1 mm for D.

arcuate anterior margin; postscutellum almost pentagonal, slightly less than twice as long as broad.

Hind wing of typical form of the genus.

Female and triungulin. Unknown.

Host. Unknown.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype male, Diyaluma Falls, Koslanda, Bad. Dist., 3,000 ft., 19. Mar. 1973, Baumann & Cross leg., preserved in alcohol.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: The holotype is preserved in the Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

REMARKS: This is allied to the preceding **new** species but differs from it by a slightly smaller size of body and the shape of 9th abdominal segment as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

***Stichotrema krombeini*, new species**

Male (Fig. 4)

Size. Total length of body 1.5 mm; length of head and thorax together 1.1 mm; head breadth 0.6 mm; metathoracic breadth 0.46 mm; radial length of hind wing 1.4 mm.

Structure. Head dumbbell-formed; basements of antennae broadly protruded; eye hemispherical, each eye composed of 25 facets, about 16 of them visible from above; antenna 7-segmented, relative lengths of antennal segments similar to the preceding two species, but 7th segment slightly longer than

6th; 5th segment subequal to 6th and 7th together in length.

Prothorax as broad as mesothorax which is almost equal to distance between inner margins of eyes; metathorax slightly narrower than head; prescutum trapezoidal, posteriorly fused with scuti; scutellum triangular; anterior margin of postscutellum arcuate, posterior margin semicircular; postscutellum conical.

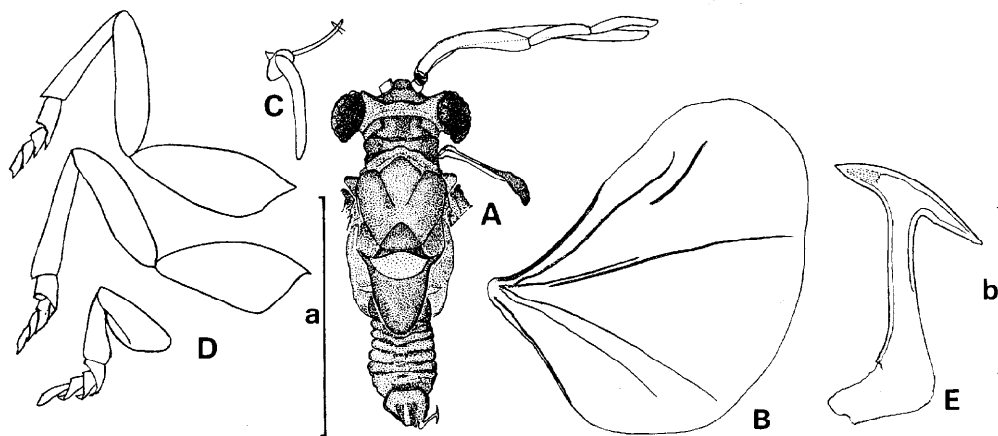


Fig. 4. *Stichotrema krombeini*, new species. A: Body, dorsal view. B: Right hind wing. C: Right mandible and maxilla, ventral view. D: Right legs, ventral view. E: Aedeagus, left lateral view. Scale: a: 1 mm for A and B, 0.5 mm for C and D. b: 0.1 mm for E.

Hind wing with one detached vein near radius; detached vein about one-third as long as radius; proximal media about two-thirds as long as distal media, terminating near the midpoint of the latter.

Female and triungulin. Unknown.

Host. Unknown.

TYPE MATERIAL : Holotype male, Diyaluma Falls, Koslanda, Bad. Dist., 3,000 ft., 19. Mar. 1973, Baumann & Cross leg., preserved in alcohol.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: The holotype is preserved in the Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

REMARKS : The present new species is allied to *S. davao* (Bohart, 1951), from the Philippines, but differs from it in having the concave anterior margin of head, longer proximal media, and the 6th antennal segment which is equal to 7th segment in length.

This species is named in honor of Dr. Karl V. Krombein of the Smithsonian Institution, whose contribution towards the knowledge of insects of Sri Lanka is distinctive.

Stichotrema simile, new species

Male (Fig. 5)

Size. Total length of body 1.3 mm; length of head and thorax together 0.86 mm; head breadth 0.46 mm; metathoracic breadth 0.39 mm; radial length of hind wing 1.4 mm.

Structure. Head arcuate, basements of antennae broadly protruded, prothorax deeply overlapped to the posterior portion of head; distance between inner margins of eyes very short; pro- and mesothoraces much broader than distance between eyes; scutellum triangular; postlumbium crescent; postscutellum rather long, lateral margins straight, tapering to apex, about one half as long as metathorax; general structure allied to the preceding species.

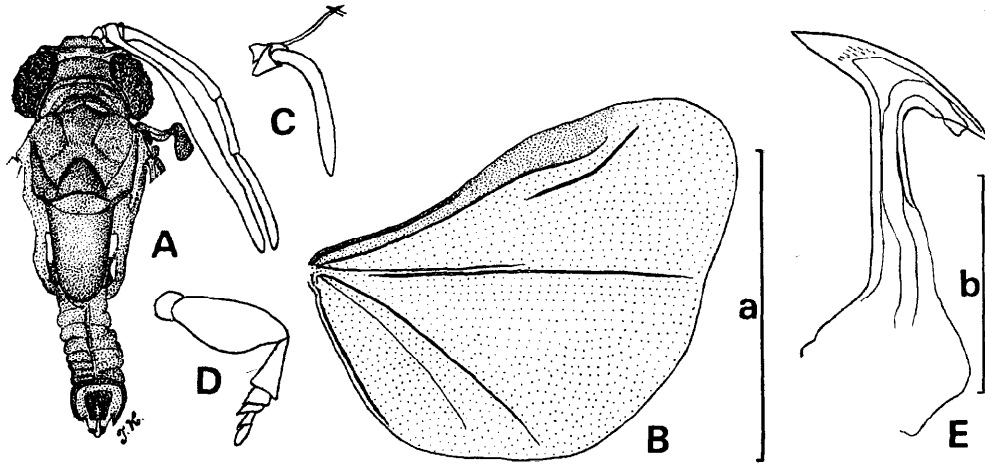


Fig. 5. *Stichotrema simile*, new species. A : Body, dorsal view. B : Right hind wing. C : Right mandible and maxilla, ventral view. D : Left hind leg, ventral view. E : Aedeagus, left lateral view. Scale : a: 1 mm for A and B, 0.5 mm for C and D. b: 0.1 mm for E.

Abdomen cylindrical; median longitudinal groove considerable; 9th segment rather circular; 10th segment trapezoidal.

Hind wing typical; detached vein rather long, about two-fifths as long as radius; proximal media slightly less than two-thirds of distal media in length, terminating near the midpoint of the latter.

Female and triungulin. Unknown.

Host. Unknown.

TYPE MATERIALS : Holotype male and 3 paratopotype males, Diyaluma Falls, Koslanda, Bad. Dist., 3,000 ft., 19. Mar. 1973, Baumann & Cross leg., preserved in alcohol.

TYPE DEPOSITORY : The holotype and 2 paratopotypes are preserved in the Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U.S.A. The rest paratopotype is in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University.

REMARKS : This is allied to the preceding new species but separable from it by the shorter distance between eyes, more remarkably curved maxillary palp, and slenderer postscutellum, etc.

Stichotrema minor, new species**Male** (Fig. 6)

Size. Length of head and thorax together 0.8 mm; head breadth 0.47 mm; metathoracic breadth 0.39 mm; radial length of hind wing 1.1 mm.

Structure. Head transversely elongated; eyes hemispherical, composed of about 15 facets each; antenna 7-segmented, 7th segment slightly longer than 6th; flabellum of 3rd segment reaching the base of 7th segment.

Thorax stout, broad; pro- and mesothoraces narrower than distance between inner margins of eyes; prescutum trapezoidal, scuti fused together behind prescutum; scutellum as long as broad, subtriangular; postlumbium long, slightly larger than scutellum; postscutellum broad at base, uniformly tapering to apex.

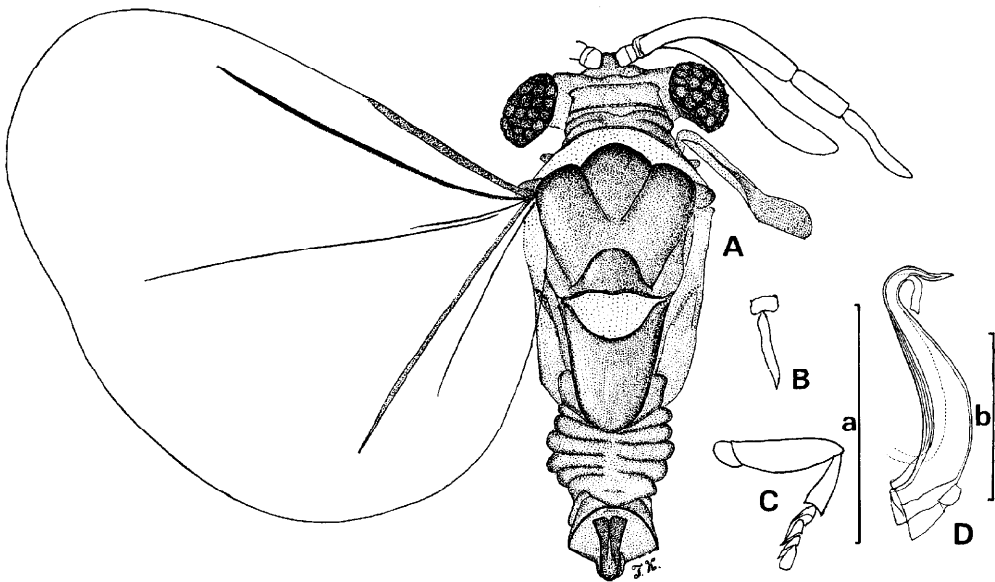


Fig. 6. *Stichotrema minor*, new species. A : Body, dorsal view. B : Right maxilla, ventral view. C : Left hind leg, ventral view. D : Aedeagus, left lateral view. Scale: a : 0.5 mm for A, B, and C. b : 0.1 mm for D.

Abdomen shrunk; 9th abdominal segment semicircular, 10th segment long, basally broadened. Aedeagus without dorsal process, ventral projection curved.

Hind wing without detached vein between radius and media; proximal media about one-third as long as distal media.

Female and triungulin. Unknown.

Host. Unknown.

TYPE MATERIAL : Holotype male, Diyagama Falls, Koslanda, Bad. Dist.,

3,000 ft., 19. Mar. 1973, Baumann & Cross leg.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: The holotype is preserved in the Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.. U.S.A.

REMARKS: This new species is distinguishable from other congeneric species described in this paper by the absence of detached vein between radius and media. This is the main character of the genus *Rhipidocolax* Bohart, 1951, which is now submerged to *Stichotrema*. This is allied to *S. pasteelsi* (Luna de Carvalho, 1956) from Angola and *S. ferenczi* Luna de Carvalho, 1973, from Ghana, by the shape of aedeagus which does not bear the dorsal process, but differs from them by the longer interocular distance.

In 1971, Kinzelbach redefined the genus *Caenocholax* Pierce, 1909. The type species of the genus, *fenyesi* Pierce, 1909, bears a pair of lateral spines on the aedeagus besides the ventral projection. The same is true of *C. brasiliensis* Oliveira et Kogan, 1959. Therefore, he left these two species in the genus *Caenocholax* and then transferred almost all species of *Caenocholax* to *Stichotrema* Hofeneder, 1910, which had been known by the female only (*S. dallatorreanum*—the type species).

Conferring with the definition of the related genera by Bohart (1951), we propose the following key to distinguish the myrmecolacid genera. A key to the world species (maies) of *Stichotrema* is also presented below.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF MYRMECOLACIDAE BY MALES

1. Hind wing with two vannal veins **Lychnocolax** Bohart, 1951
- Hind wing with one vannal vein 2
2. Hind wing with two detached veins between radius and media
..... **Myrmecolax** Westwood, 1858
- Hind wing with one detached vein, or absent between radius and media 3
3. Aedeagus with a pair of lateral spines besides ventral projection
..... **Caenocholax** Pierce, 1909
- Aedeagus without such lateral spines **Stichotrema** Hofeneder, 1910

KEY TO THE WORLD SPECIES (MALES) OF *Stichotrema*

1. Hind wing with one detached vein between radius and media 2
- Hind wing without detached vein between radius and media 12
2. Detached vein very short and faint; length of body 1.7 mm. Angola, Ghana
..... **S. rhipidocolaxoides** (Luna de Carvalho, 1959)
- Detached vein remarkable 3
3. Flabellum of 3rd antennal segment reaching tip of 7th segment 4
- Flabellum of 3rd antennal segment not reaching base of 7th segment 8
4. Distance between inner margins of eyes as broad as or slightly broader than
prothorax 5
- Distance between inner margins of eyes narrower than prothorax 6
5. Anterior margin of head almost straight in dorsal view; distal end of proxi-

- mal media (M.) not reaching the midpoint of distal media (M.). Philippines **S. davao** (Bohart, 1951)
- Anterior margin of head concave in dorsal view; distal end of proximal media situated near the midpoint of distal media; length of body 1.5 mm. Sri Lanka **S. krombeini**, new species
6. Frontal portion between antennal basements protruded anteriorly, trapezoidal in dorsal view; tip of antenna reaching the posterior tip of postscutellum; length of body 1.3 mm. Sri Lanka **S. simile**, new species
- Frontal portion between antennal basements protruded anteriorly, triangular in dorsal view; tip of antenna not reaching the posterior tip of postscutellum 7
7. Posterior half of 9th abdominal segment tapering; maxillary palp slightly arcuate; length of body 1.9-2.0 mm. Sri Lanka **S. ceylonense**, new species
- Posterior half of 9th abdominal segment not tapering, parallel-sided, posterior margin truncated; maxillary palp clearly curved at basal 2/5 of its length; length of body 1.7 mm. Sri Lanka **S. ambiguum**, new species
8. Prescutum broader than scutellum, its anterior margin triangularly protruded 9
- Prescutum as broad as scutellum, its anterior margin semicircularly protruded 10
9. Postlumbium slightly shorter than scutellum; proximal media of hind wing shorter than distal media; length of body 1.7-2.1 mm. Trinidad **S. trinidadense** (Günther, 1949)
- Postlumbium about 1/3 as long as scutellum; proximal media of hind wing almost as long as distal media; length of body 2.1 mm. Mexico **S. trilobulatum** Brailovsky, 1974
10. Dorsal process of aedeagus as long as ventral projection; maxillary palp almost straight; length of body 2.5 mm. Angola **S. vilhenai** (Luna de Carvalho, 1956)
- Dorsal process of aedeagus slightly shorter than ventral projection; maxillary palp slightly curved 11
11. Postlumbium fusiform, its anterior margin convex. Brazil **S. beckeri** (Oliveira et Kogan, 1959)
- Postlumbium crescent, its anterior margin rather transversely straight; length of body 2.2 mm. Brazil **S. wygodzinskyi** (Oliveira et Kogan, 1959)
12. Sixth antennal segment cuneiform; base of 7th segment looking like being connected with tip of 5th segment; length of body 1.25 mm. Angola **S. anomalum** (Luna de Carvalho, 1959)
- Sixth antennal segment normal, 7th segment connected with 6th segment 13
13. Aedeagus with prominent dorsal process 14
- Aedeagus without dorsal process 26
14. Dorsal process of aedeagus more than twice as long as its ventral projection 15
- Dorsal process of aedeagus less than twice as long as its ventral projection 16
15. Maxillary palp fusiform, 1.5 times as long as maxilla. Philippines **S. retrorsum** (Bohart, 1951)
- Maxillary palp rod-form, about 8 times as long as broad; length of body 0.96 mm. New Guinea **S. acutipenis** (Kogan et Oliveira, 1964)
16. Length of body 3.5 mm. Angola **S. nasutum** (Luna de Carvalho, 1967)
- Length of body less than 2.2 mm 17
17. Dorsal process of aedeagus as long as its ventral projection 18
- Dorsal process of aedeagus clearly shorter than its ventral projection 19
18. Tenth abdominal segment broadest at about apical third of its length; distance between inner margins of eyes broader than mesothorax; length of body 2.15 mm. Angola **S. lindbergi** (Luna de Carvalho, 1959)

- Tenth abdominal segment broadest at base; distance between inner margins of eyes slightly narrower than mesothorax; length of body 1.1 mm. Liberia...
 **S. harleyi** (Fox, 1967)
- Seventh antennal segment as long as 6th segment; length of body 1.6 mm.
 Angola **S. hoberlandti** (Luna de Carvalho, 1956)
- Seventh antennal segment longer than 6th segment 20
 Length of body 2.2 mm. Angola **S. golias** (Luna de Carvalho, 1956)
- Length of body less than 2.0 mm 21
- Tenth abdominal segment oval, broadest at median portion 22
- Tenth abdominal segment at least broadest at base, triangular or parallel-sided 23
- Axis of aedeagus almost straight; flabellum of 3rd antennal segment not reaching the apex of 6th segment; length of body 1.2 mm. Ghana
 **S. rectipennis** Luna de Carvalho, 1973
- Axis of aedeagus curved; flabellum of 3rd antennal segment reaching the apex of 6th segment; length of body 1.3 mm. Nigeria, Ghana.....
 **S. foxe** Luna de Carvalho, 1972
- Fifth antennal segment as long as 6th and 7th segments together; length of body 1.75 mm. Angola, Ghana..... **S. boharti** (Luna de Carvalho, 1956)
- Fifth antennal segment longer than 6th and 7th segments together 24
- Antenna short; flabellum of 3rd antennal segment not reaching the anterior margin of scuti; length of body 1.0-1.5 mm. Ghana
 **S. kaszabi** Luna de Carvalho, 1973
- Antenna not so short, flabellum of 3rd antennal segment reaching the anterior margin of scuti 25
- Distance between inner margins of eyes broader than prothorax; basal breadth of postscutellum larger than breadth of postlumbium; length of body 1.4 - 1.9 mm. Angola, Ghana **S. szekessyi** (Luna de Carvalho, 1959)
- Distance between inner margins of both eyes as broad as prothorax; basal breadth of postscutellum as large as breadth of postlumbium; length of body 1.0 mm. Liberia, Nigeria..... **S. bassa** (Fox, 1967)
- Distance between inner margins of eyes broader than prothorax; media of hind wing terminating far from wing margin. Sri Lanka **S. minor**, new species
- Distance between inner margins of both eyes narrower than prothorax; media of hind wing terminating near wing margin 27
- Postlumbium as long as scutellum; length of body 1.15 mm. Angola
 **S. pasteelsi** (Luna de Carvalho, 1956)
- Postlumbium very short, slit-like; length of body 1.45 mm. Ghana
 **S. ferenczi** Luna de Carvalho, 1973

STYLOPIDAE

XENINAE

Paraxenos sp.

One male puparium (unemerged) of *Paraxenos* sp. is seen on the left side of abdomen between the 4th and 5th tergites of a female of *Tachytes modestus* Smith (?) (determined by Dr. Krombein). Because of the limited condition of the material, no further study was made on this specimen. This is the first record of *Paraxenos* from Sri Lanka. The wasp was taken by the Malaise

trap, as follows : Induruwa Jungle, Gilimale, Rat. Dist., 7-8. Mar. 1979, K. V. Krombein, P. B. Karunaratne, T. Wijesinhe, S. Siriwardane, & L. Jayawickrema leg.

REMARKS: Probably this is a relative of *Paraxenos indicus* (Pierce, 1911) (on *Tachytes xenoferus*) from Deesa, India, which is the sole parasite of the genus *Tachytes*.

HALICTOPHAGIDAE

TRIDACTYLOPHAGINAE

Tridactylophagus ceylonensis, new species

Only one male was found from the present material. Hind wings were separated from the body and mounted in one slide together. The rest of body is preserved in alcohol. Dorsal portion of the head seems to be somewhat depressed probably because of dessication. Abdomen is attached rectangularly to the thorax in this specimen. The measurement of total body length, therefore, is not made.

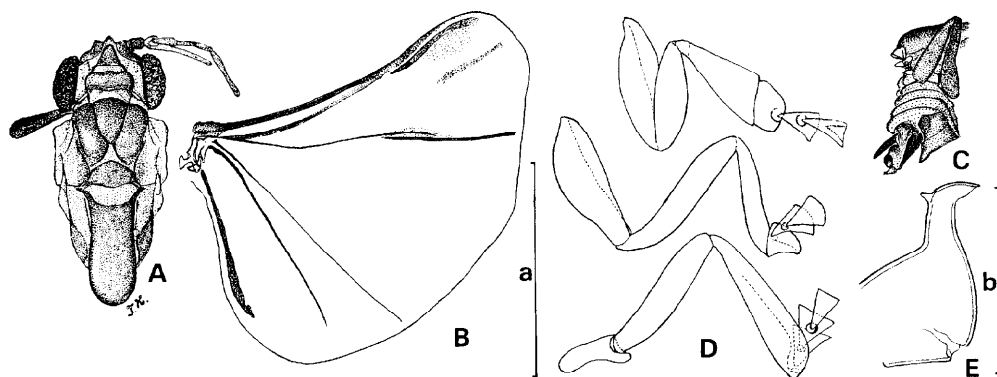


Fig. 7. *Tridactylophagus ceylonensis*, new species. A: Body, dorsal view. B: Right hind wing. C: Right lateral view of abdomen. D: Left legs, ventral view. E: Aedeagus, left lateral view. Scale: a: 1 mm for A, B, and C, 0.5 mm for D. b: 0.1 mm for E.

Male (Fig. 7)

Size. Length of head and thorax together 1.3 mm; length of abdomen 0.6 mm; head breadth 0.53 mm; metathoracic breadth 0.53 mm.

Structure. Head arcuate, interantennal frontal portion anteriorly protruded, triangular seen from above; antennal socket more or less obliquely protruded; antenna 7-segmented, 1st segment cylindrical, 2nd segment conical, 3rd segment with flabellum, 4th to 7th segments flattened, 6th shortest, 7th subequal to the preceding three segments together in length; eyes spherical, somewhat flattened, each with about 17 facets.

Pro- and mesothoraces strongly inserted into the dorso-posterior portion of head; prothorax triangular seen from above ; mesothorax belt-like, very short, slightly broader than prescutum ; prescutum triangular, scuti trapezoidal, scutellum semicircular, postlumbium also semicircular, postscutellum long, cylindrical, broadest at about 1/4 of its length from posterior tip.

Hind wing of typical form of the genus but with 2 detached veins between radius and media; detached vein to radius closely situated to the anterolateral angle of the wing; detached vein to media slightly shorter than and closely situated to detached vein to radius; proximal media about two-thirds as long as radial length of wing, distal media about two-thirds as long as proximal media.

Tarsi 3-segmented; foreleg stout, 1st tarsal segment almost quadrilateral, 2nd and 3rd segments triangular; mid- and hindlegs with wholly triangular tarsal segments. Abdomen 10-segmented, bent ventrad; 10th abdominal segment elongated, trapezoidal. Aedeagus with curved ventral projection ; dorsal process of aedeagus not conspicuous.

Female and triungulin. Unknown.

Host. Unknown.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype male, Hunuwilagama, near Wilpattu, Anu. Dist., 200 ft., at black light, 28. Oct. ~ 3. Nov. 1976, G. F. Hevel, R. E. Dietz IV, S. Karunaratne, & D. W. Balasooriya leg., preserved in alcohol.

TYPE DEPOSITORY: The holotype is deposited in the Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

REMARKS: The present new species is allied to *T. coniferus* (Yang, 1964) from China, but differs from it by the remotely detached vein from the media and the long 7th antennal segment, etc. This is the first record of the genus from Sri Lanka.

Including the present new species, keys to the world species of the genus *Tridactylophagus* are given below. Hosts are shown in the key to the females.

KEY TO THE WORLD SPECIES OF *Tridactylophagus*

MALES

1. Hind wing with two detached veins between radius and media 2
- Hind wing with one detached vein between radius and media 3
2. Posterior detached vein closely situated to media; 7th antennal segment subequal to the preceding two segments together in length; length of body 2.5 mm. China*.....**T. coniferus** (Yang, 1964)
- Posterior detached vein remote from media; 7th antennal segment subequal to the preceding three segments together in length; length of body less than 2.0 mm. Sri Lanka**T. ceylonensis**, new species

3. One detached vein present between media and cubitus. Philippines
..... **T. similis** Kinzelbach, 1971
- No vein present between media and cubitus 4
4. Posterior margin of hind wing exceeding the posterior tip of postscutellum;
length of body 2.4 mm. China **T. sinensis** Yang, 1964
- Posterior margin of hind wing not reaching the posterior tip of postscutellum;
length of body 2.04 mm. India **T. mysorensis** Subramaniam, 1932

FEMALES

1. Mandible with two teeth; opening of brood chamber elliptical or crescent 2
- Mandible with one tooth 4
2. Cuter tooth of mandible longer than inner tooth 3
- Inner tooth of mandible longer and more sharply pointed than outer tooth.
Albania. Host: *Tridactylus variegatus* **T. harzi** Kinzelbach, 1971
3. Breadth of head at base about twice as broad as the distance between the
bases of mandibles. China. Host: *Tridactylus japonicus* **T. sinensis** Yang, 1964
- Breadth of head at base less than twice of the distance between the bases of
mandibles. China. Host: *Tridactylus japonicus*, *T. sp.* **T. coniferus** (Yang, 1964)
4. Opening of brood chamber slit-like ; length of cephalothorax 0.41 mm. India.
Host: *Tridactylus nigraeneus* **T. mysorensis** Subramaniam, 1932
- Opening of brood chamber belt-like ; length of cephalothorax 0.60 mm. Rouma-
nia. Host: *Tridactylus tartarus* **T. tartari** Bechet, 1972

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